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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Thermometer 30.08.

November 22, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 77 63

November 22, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 70 56

7519 日七廿月十

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916.

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TELEGRAMS. POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

The Position of the Crown Colonies.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 21, 12.00 p.m.

Mr. A. H. D. Ramsay Steel Maitland, M.P. for East Birmingham, speaking at Birmingham, submitted four problems in connection with the question of Imperial organisation after the war. They were—

1. That any form of Central Government must be compatible with the most absolute local freedom.
2. India's advance in population, manufacture, production and education was so exceedingly rapid that we were faced with the demand for the recognition thereof.
3. The settlement of the position of the Crown Colonies.
4. The question of defence, the cost thereof, and the conservation of the Empire's neutral resources.

IN THE BALKANS.

Serbian Pushing Ahead.

November 21, 1.35 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué says:—The Serbians continued their pursuit from Monastir, capturing more villages. The enemy, who has been reinforced, is offering a serious resistance.

POLISH INDEPENDENCE "A MERE PRETENCE."

November 21, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a debate has taken place, on the Polish Proclamation, in the Prussian Diet. The majority of the speakers emphasised their anxiety to exclude Prussian Poland from any connection with the new State. A Polish Deputy apprehended that the new conditions meant that the suggested independence was a mere pretence.

Herr Stroebel, a Socialist, declared that the project was equivalent to annexation.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Heavily Shelled.

November 21, 1.10 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy heavily shelled us to the south-west of Grandcourt. We raided trenches at Gommecourt, Roisincourt and Ypres.

NEW WHEAT REGULATIONS.

November 21, 1.40 p.m.

The Board of Trade has issued a regulation which requires that the percentages of flour that must be extracted from the various qualities of wheat shall range from 73 to 78, the latter including Australian and choice Bombay.

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

The Viceroy's Outspoken Invitation.

November 21, 1.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, Mr. Macpherson, an Associated Press correspondent, has had an interview with the Viceroy of India, who said that the war, by giving India an opportunity to show its practical importance to the Empire, had stirred Indian aspirations for development politically and economically, and it would be his endeavour to secure a practical response to this new desire for progress.

His Excellency spoke warmly of the loyalty of India and of the alacrity with which the Princes and people had identified themselves with the cause of Empire. He emphasised his own deep interest in India's problems.

The Viceroy referred to the "highly-coloured articles in American papers purporting to depict India as labouring under oppressive rule and as shaken by revolutionary activities. He told the correspondent:—"Go everywhere; no entry shall bar your way. Talk to everybody; write what you please. We have nothing to conceal. My task is to guard India from the cramping influence of undue conservatism and from equally unpractical revolutionary tendencies."

GREEK STEAMER TORPEDOED.

One Hundred Lives Lost.

November 21, 3.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Greek steamer Spetsai has been torpedoed not far from the scene of the submarine sinking of the Angoliki. One hundred have been drowned, and it is feared there are more victims.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

A Great Enemy Movement.

November 20, 7.50 p.m.

French experts estimate that 25 Austro-German divisions are moving towards the heart of Wallachia.

The enemy is also carrying out a turning movement in the direction of Kimpolung. The latter move seeks to take in the rear the Rumanians defending the region south of the wooded Carpathians.

Helping the Rumanians.

November 20, 7.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Nice states that General Patnik, the Serbian ex-Generalissimo, is of the opinion that the Salonika advance is greatly helping the Rumanians, for "the Balgar alone cannot stand against us; Germany must help."

Austro-German Thrust.

November 21, 2.45 a.m.

The German evening communiqué states that the Austro-Germans are approaching Oradea, the capital of western Wallachia.

Oradea is an important town on the railway from Bukharest to Opatowa. It is 75 miles south of the Vulcan Pass.

TELEGRAMS. IN THE BALKANS.

How Monastir Was Entered.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 21, 5.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Macedonia reports under date 19th inst.:—Bulgarian convoys were seen retreating from Monastir all yesterday. The rearward held the trenches till late at night. Daybreak revealed their disappearance.

French cavalry entered at 9 a.m., as the Bulgarian patrol left the other end of the town, the Russo-Bulgarians following. The French captured a few hundred Bulgarians in the hills south of the town. The latter is little damaged. The inhabitants were suffering from scarcity of food; but they gave the Allies an ovation. Flowers and Serbian flags appeared magically, also a British flag which its owner had hidden in a quilt during the Bulgarian occupation. French infantry formally entered at noon, headed by bands and flags.

A deputation of the inhabitants asked permission to hoist the French flag, but the Franco-Russians, in paying tribute to the tireless advance of the Serbians, who were responsible for the capture, told the deputation to hoist the Serbian flag.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

New Demand by the Allies.

November 20, 7.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Allies have demanded that the Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers be granted passports and leave the country by 22nd inst.

The Government considers the demand unacceptable. The King has summoned the Crown Council. Great uneasiness prevails.

Forcible Removal Threatened.

November 21, 3.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Austro-German and Turco-Bulgarian Ministers must board the steamer placed at their disposal, otherwise they will be removed forcibly.

Admiral Fournet has communicated with them direct. The King has disavowed responsibility. The Spanish legation will protect German subjects and the American legation the others.

The Nationalist Movement.

November 21, 5.00 a.m.

M. Venizelos, in a message to the "Times," denies that the Nationalist movement is anti-dynastic because it opposes despotism at Athens.

It does not intend to settle the conflict regarding the throne by force with the army, as its entire attention is absorbed with the country's enemy; but the Nationalists are convinced that the Allies will, after the war, help them to obtain a free verdict of the people, and to restore constitutional government without civil war.

HOW BRITISH TOOK EAUCOURT.

Heroic Dash Through German Barrage.

The following vivid story of the storming of Eaucourt L'Abbaye is related by a corporal who took part in the battle:—

For the past few days it has been raining mercilessly. The sky is overcast with a grey pall of threatening, impenetrable cloud against which the blobs of shrapnel, searching the heavens for scouting aeroplanes, look virgin white. And the aeroplanes are almost invisible, for they are the same colour as the sky. Lines of trenches are lost to the eye in the chaos of slime and puddles and the erstwhile landmarks are shrouded in a grey mist.

The troops advanced through all this and a barrage of shell and machine-gun fire to boot singing "Sons of the Sea" and laughing at their own joke. Eaucourt L'Abbaye was their objective, and they took it in dashing style with bombs and cold steel.

I dragged the story from the unwilling lips of a rosy-faced little corporal wearing the D.C.M. ribbon on his left breast and a bomber badge upon his arm (writes a correspondent). He made me promise not to disclose his name, for—to use his own words—he "had a horror of swank."

Some hours before they "went over" our guns were pounding the German lines to a pulp, and the old Abbey almost disappeared from the landscape. Masses of metal fell incessantly upon that pile of heaped-up mud and stones. The world seemed full of fire and smoke, and our trenches reeled and rocked from the concussion. Men waiting to attack had to lie flat at the bottom of the trench.

avoid the ever-shifting sandbags and the "throw-back" from our own shells.

The Attack.

After a while our barrage of flying steel was lifted about three or four hundred yards and the points of flame flashed out of the fog of rain beyond the Abbey. At a given signal our men jumped over the parapet into what looked like certain death, while the German gunners threw hundreds of shells of all calibres at their advancing lines, and peppered them with machine-guns. The mud was thick and sticky, and it clung round their ankles all too affectionately, making their progress extremely difficult.

"The German barrage, though thick enough," said the corporal, "was nothing like the awful onrush of concentrated shell-fire in which we envelop their attacking wave, and it did us good to hear the protecting roar of our guns in the rear."

They pushed on through this fire blast from the Hell to within 50 yards of the Abbey, and then had orders to lie down while a "tank" got astride the position.

A number of men of the regiment, who had recovered from wounds received earlier in the war, were with them in the attack, and they rushed the last lap in splendid style. They proved more than a match for the picked Bavarians who garrisoned the stronghold. Save for a few isolated duels, there was not very much bayonet fighting, although our men were anxious enough for hand-to-hand encounters.

Triple Surprise.

"I led my bombing party through the mass of intricate trenches that twisted and turned bewilderingly around the outcrops of the abbey," continued the corporal, "and when my men reached the position I had planned to attack, I found the Germans had already taken it."

into the huge vaults which served as luxurious day-rooms and dining halls for the officers. One of the saddest sights I saw down there—a sight that prompted our fellows to take off their caps even in those strenuous moments—was the body of a woman who had apparently been killed by shell-fire, and that of a little fair-haired boy about 5 years old. They were lying in a corner of one of the outer vaults, with their arms clasped tightly round each other and the expressions of agonised terror on their dead faces was terrible to see."

Then he went on to tell me how our troops fought the Germans from cellar to cellar. These subterranean funk-holes sheltered nearly a whole battalion of Bavarians, who hid in dark corners and crevices, waiting for the intruders with bombs and rifles. It must have required men of no mean courage to explore the winding underground passages when desperate enemies lurked in every shadow. But they were equal to the task, and the party that was left behind for the purpose cleared the place in a few hours.

Bapaume Next.

"They don't seem very hopeful about their chances," the corporal remarked, as he was leaving me, referring to the German prisoners. "A wounded Hun doctor with whom I had quite a long conversation said that he did not expect the war to last over Christmas. He pointed out that although they had plenty of munitions they were short of men of the fighting age, and among a small section of thinking Germans an early collapse in their resistance was expected. I don't think he is right about Christmas, but I am quite certain about the collapse." Added the corporal, "I am sure the Germans will be completely routed through the driving rain. A few shattered villages and machine-gunned trenches lie between, but the day is not far distant when a wave of happy, liberated France will sweep irresistibly through the German lines."

WOMEN AS PREACHERS.

Bishop of Chelmsford's Decision.

The Bishop of Chelmsford has sent to the Press the following letter, in which he announces the withdrawal of the sanction he had given to women addressing gatherings of women and girls in churches during the national mission:

"While endorsing all that the Bishop of London has said in his letter, I think that before this controversy closes it may be well to restate, and thus put on record, what was really proposed by the Council of the National Mission and by the Bishop of London and myself in order that no mistake may be made in future references to the matter, and, further, that such may be compared with other statements issued to the public."

"First, the Council's proposals. As chairman of the committee which dealt with women's work, I would point out that nothing whatever was said concerning women and the priesthood—nothing was proposed which could for one moment be said to usurp the position or function of the accredited ministry of the Church. As to what the individual opinions of those speaking or voting on the matter were we had nothing to do, any more than with the private or even public utterances of members on any other question which came before the Council. The resolution actually proposed has been so (Continued on next Column.)

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TELEGRAMS. OBITUARY.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Benjamin Gordon.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received, November 21.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Benjamin Gordon, K.C.B., joining the Madras Artillery in 1853, he served in the Indian Mutiny and later through the Afghan campaign. He retired in 1891. Deceased was 83 years of age.

overlooked that it may be well to recall it in order that the public may compare it with the pamphlets and statements published:—"To urge upon the bishops the importance of giving definite direction as to the best ways of using the services and resources of the message of women speakers, whether in church or elsewhere."

"Secondly, the Bishop's proposals. The Bishop of London and myself acted upon the resolution, and stated that we would allow women under certain conditions to speak in church. We never proposed to license them to preach or to give them the same facilities as are given to lay readers. They were not to speak at any ordinary services of the church nor from the pulpit, lectern, or chancel steps. The gatherings at which they spoke were to be strictly confined to women and girls. That was all. Knowing, as the Bishop of London and I do, the vast difficulties of parochial work, and the frequent inadequacy and noise of many parochial buildings, we wished, during the mission, to secure as far as possible a spirit of reverence begotten by such gatherings being held in the church, and that there, in the quiet of God's House, a woman should speak to her sisters of the love of their common Lord. I would ask anyone thoughtfully to consider whether this would have been accepted and blessed by the Lord of the Church Himself as He looked down at that gathering."

"I put the matter simply and plainly that Church people may know what was really proposed. "It seems incredible that such a course could have been opposed, but so it is. Party passions have been aroused, controversy encouraged, and all this on the eve of the great movement which has been in our thoughts and prayers for months. Surely this has been the work of the Devil."

"Yet what is to be done? The natural man would say, 'Resist the unfair agitation, largely begotten of ignorance and prejudice.' But such a spirit would surely wreck the mission, for no blessing could rest upon it conducted on such lines. I have therefore decided that during the mission I shall not sanction any woman telling her sisters of the Saviour's love in my church in the diocese of Chelmsford."

"I know that as a result the work in some of the most difficult parishes will be made still more difficult, but in the wider interests of the Church and of the mission I take the step in order that the diocese may concentrate again on its great effort."

"After the mission I shall take counsel with my episcopal colleagues on the question, but Church people may be assured that nothing will be proposed that would in any degree be contrary to the rules and regulations which concern the priesthood."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—8.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese University Students on Warships.
A hundred students of the Tokyo Imperial University, under charge of Prof. Matsumoto, arrived at Kobe on the 7th inst. The students have been permitted to travel by these men-of-war in order to give them an insight into marine affairs. They are allowed all the privileges of officers on board.

Reported Safe.
The following members of the Church Missionary Society who were interned in German East Africa are reported safe at Tabora:—Archdeacon and Mrs. Ross, Rev. D. Decker, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Briggs, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Doulton, Rev. Dr. T. B. R. Westgate, Rev. S. J. King, Mrs. Pickhall, Miss M. A. Ackerman, Miss E. Forsythe, Miss F. L. Mellow, and Mrs. K. Miller.

Justifiable Homicide.
A verdict of "Justifiable homicide" was returned at an inquest on the body of a Belgian, Karel Verees, who was fatally stabbed with a bayonet during a disturbance at Seaton Carew. Sergeant Maycock, who, with other soldiers, was called out, said Verees was coming at him with an open knife. His rifle and bayonet were in the "on guard" position, but he did not remember thrusting. Maycock was exonerated from blame.

The Meritorious Service Medal.
By a Royal Warrant contained in an Army Order the Meritorious Service Medal—instituted in 1845 as a reward to sergeants who rendered distinguished or meritorious service, and in 1884 extended to all soldiers above the rank of corporal—may now be awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who render valuable and meritorious service. Those who are awarded the medal under this warrant are not thereby to be entitled to receive a gratuity or annuity. If, however, they are above the rank of corporal their names may be registered for consideration for an annuity.

The Padre and the Bishop.
Preaching recently at St. Sepulchre's Holborn, the Rev. H. Handley spoke of the worldly grandeur of the chief ministers of the Church of England. He did not say that Bishops made any personal profit for themselves, but year after year they stood before the nation as grandees, as regal magnates, and the result was that the people would not have their message. He had always shown respect to his superiors in this matter, but now he could have no respect and would throw it to the winds and declare God's wrath against this sin which was at the root of the power of the Church.

The Magistrate's Advice.
When Oliver Berry, aged 54, a carpenter, was charged at Tottenham last month with using insulting words and behaviour he said he had two sons serving in Army, and he with others—all over military age—had been discharged because of slowness of work from the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, while young, single men working in the same shop had been kept on. He was upbraiding those who allowed such shameful things to happen when he got "run in." The Magistrate remarked:—"Take my advice, and when you want to express your feelings of disgraceful conduct such as this get where nobody will hear you. You are discharged."

Chinese Arrested at Marseilles.
A Marseilles report states that the Harbour Detective Service, in continuation of its campaign against the traffic in opium and cocaine, on October 13, requested the assistance of the Customs authorities in order to make investigations on a British steamer, several of the crew of which had been reported as being engaged in smuggling opium. A thorough examination made by detective and Customs officers led to the discovery in a vessel for receiving the water from the washing basin in the captain's cabin, of 28 boxes of opium, weighing nearly six kilograms. Some arrests were consequently made. The day previously Harbour Detective Service also arrested four Austrians and Chinese who were selling opium to local sailors.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Constitution of China.

Peking, Nov. 15.—Owing to the approaching expiry of the present session of Parliament and the fact that the important problem of drafting the Constitution is still not completed, a Bill is being prepared which proposes an extension until the opening of the next session in order that Parliament may sit without interruption.

A Chinese Privy Council.

Peking, Nov. 15.—A Bill concerning the organisation of a Privy Council has been submitted to Parliament. The Chinese papers report that the following have been selected to form the Council:—Dr. Sun Yat-sen; General Tsun Chun-huan; Mr. Kang Yu-wei; Mr. Li; Mr. Tang Shao-yi; Mr. Hsu Shih-chang; Mr. Li Ching-wei; Dr. Chien, General Chao Er-huan and Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang.

A Gift to the British Nation.

Mr. Griffith Brewer, the managing director of the British Wright Company (Limited), in a letter addressed to the editor of the Aeroplane announces that, with the consent of Mr. Orville Wright (the survivor of the brothers who designed and built the first aeroplane which flew successfully), the company will not apply for an extension of the term of their British patent, which in the ordinary course will expire on March 23 next. This action on their part is equivalent to the gift of their rights to the nation, and supplements handsomely the generous conduct of the patentees in accepting, when the war broke out, the sum of £15,000 in settlement of the action which they had initiated against the War Office.

Extension of Domestic Parcel Service to Sinkiang.

The extension of the Domestic Parcel Post System to the Province of Sinkiang will take effect from the 1st December, 1916, subject to the following regulations:—(a) Parcels between places in Sinkiang are subject to double rates, i.e. 40 cents from the first kilo and 20 cents for each subsequent kilo or fraction thereof. (b) Parcels to, or from, Sinkiang are subject to quadruple rates, i.e. 80 cents for the first kilo and 40 cents for each subsequent kilo or fraction thereof. (c) Parcels between Sinkiang and Sinkiang, transmitted via Indo-China, are subject to treble rates i.e. 80 cents for the first kilo and 30 cents for each subsequent kilo or fraction thereof, in addition to the special rates for parcels via Indo-China; vide Tariff Notification No. 80, Tariff Remarks, Domestic Poles, 10, (a) 1. No parcel may exceed 5 kilos (11 lbs.) in weight nor 30 x 30 x 30 centimetres (1 x 1 x 1 foot) in dimensions. Parcels to and from Sinkiang can only be transmitted via Kossu and may be from 4 to 6 months en route according to circumstances. Parcels must be securely packed in a manner adequate to the great length of the journey and the trying conditions of overland transport.

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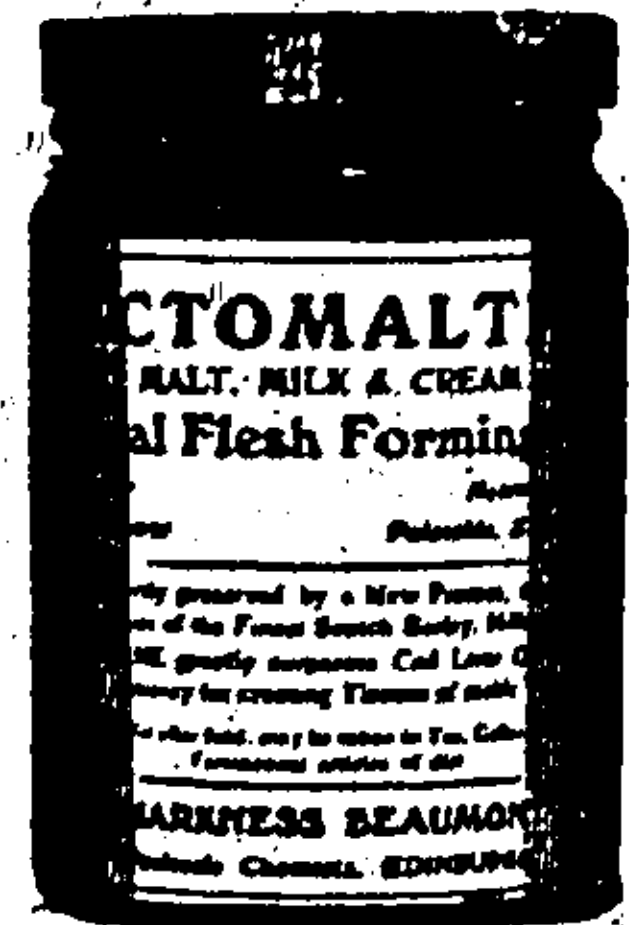
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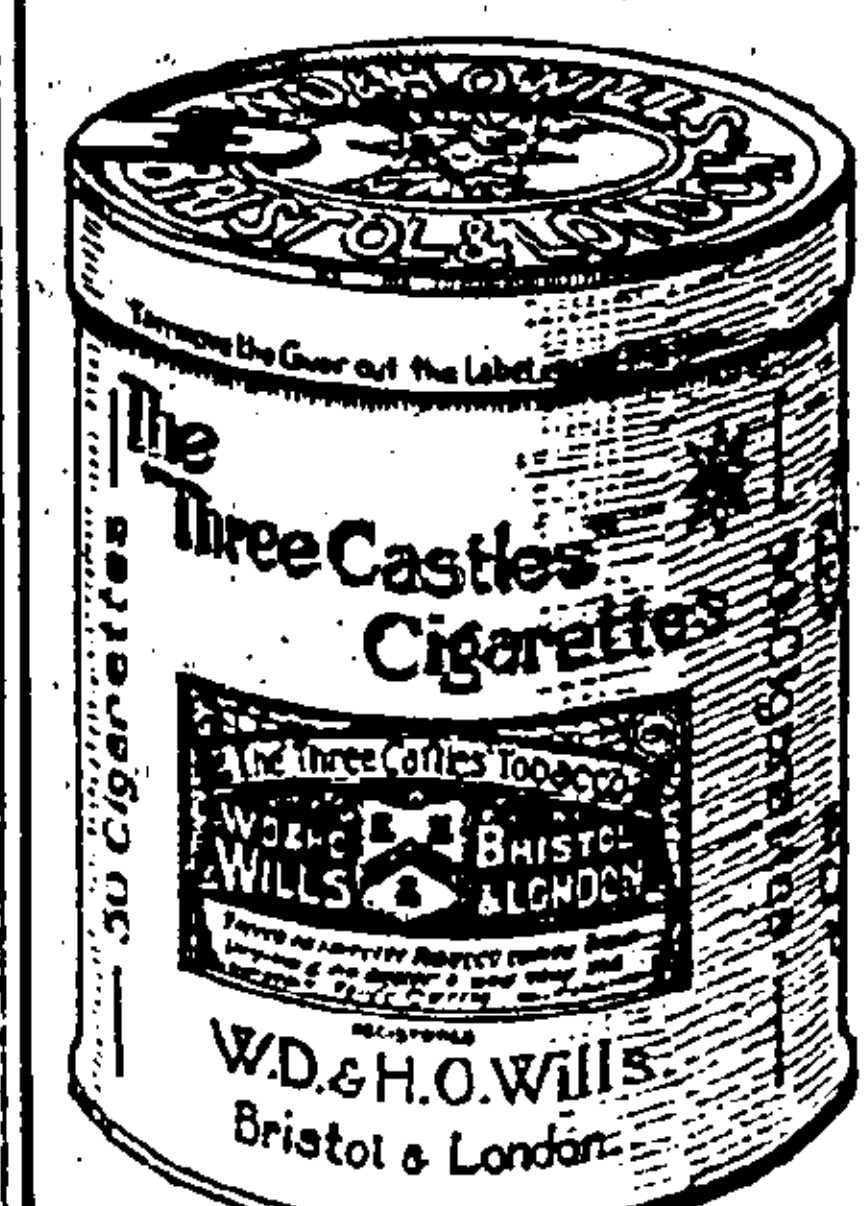
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HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

AND

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshau Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916.

THE KOWLOON IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

We hear with satisfaction that the petition urging the carrying out of the much-needed Kowloon improvement, whereby Nathan Road and Coronation Road may be more satisfactorily linked up, is meeting with a very considerable measure of public support. In a brief comment on the matter a few days since, we threw out the suggestion that Hongkong residents might also be given an opportunity of signing the petition, and we are glad to see that this point is now being met and that copies have been placed in certain business premises and clubs for that purpose. We hope, however, that the means of securing signatures will not stop at that. A similar line was followed in the case of the petition for greater public representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils, and, though the response was good, it would without doubt have been much better had those who had the matter in hand sent copies of the document round to all the European business houses, inviting signatures. It is a sorry reflection to make, but the fact remains, as His Excellency the Governor recently stated when dealing with another matter, that Hongkong people like things brought to their doors. The promoters of this latest petition will, therefore, be well advised to keep that point in mind.

The suggested improvement has everything to commend it. The one point which should be kept to the fore is that it is one which, if carried through, will be a benefit to the whole community, inasmuch as it will open up, for all, a delightful rural area which can now only be reached after threading one's way through the narrow, filthy and smelly streets of Yau-ma-tei. And here it may incidentally be remarked that the condition of the public latrines encountered en route is a disgrace to the Colony: merely to pass them in a ricksha is a positively sickening experience. But apart from the desirability of the scheme suggested by the petitioners, it is an absolute necessity for the proper development of the peninsula and of the territory beyond. One further point is that it will be for the benefit of the whole community, and not of any one particular section of it. It cannot therefore be said that the promoters of the petition have any personal axe to grind. They are actuated solely with a desire to see a useful and necessary public work carried out. Aside also from the advantages which the improvement will confer on residents, if effected, it will give visitors to the Colony an opportunity of seeing the beauties of the mainland without having to undergo the nauseating experience of passing through unsavoury native quarters.

There are other points covered in the petition which demand the serious consideration of the authorities, but the main subject in this very necessary roadway improvement, which is certainly far more pressing than the work of straightening the road to Fanling, the benefits from which would mostly be felt by golfers. We wish the movement every success. It is in capable hands and will, if its sponsors systematically canvass for support, come to the Government with a very large measure of public backing. The cost could easily be met by deferring some of the less urgent New Territory improvements and diverting the votes set aside therefor to this particular work. If the petition is well circulated, and the representations made in the right spirit, we feel sure that the Government will give due heed to this public demand.

Women Strikers.

We were glad of the opportunity of publishing yesterday the letter from "A Kowloon Resident" regarding the splendid work which is being done by the bandaging class which meets regularly at the United Services Recreation Club, the more so since it will have served to remove any impression that ladies who do not happen to be members of "Our Little Bit Society" are to be classed among the "strikers." We need hardly say that such a contention was farthest from our minds, in making the comments which we printed on Monday. Our sole object was to remind those ladies who are doing no war work that their apathy is not being overlooked, any more than the shirking of duty by certain young men is. We agree with our correspondent that, if there is to be any rounding-up of women strikers, the campaign should be made general and that "the rooves of well-to-do residents on the Peak" should not be overlooked. Really valuable work is being done by the members of the many ladies' war organisations in Hongkong and in Kowloon, and we feel sure that their efforts will not be overlooked when peace comes and there is no further need for the willingly given labour. There is work for all to do just now, though. Every facility is given those desirous of doing their bit, even down to the free supply of materials. If there are those, therefore, and we know there are—who still hang back and are not prepared to make the slightest sacrifice of time or labour, for our fighting men, all we can say is that they deserve to be socially ostracised. Let those whom the cap fits wear it. The others have their own reward.

Hongkong and the War.

It is a fine and healthy sign that an ever-increasing agitation is obviously stirring the Hongkong mind, regarding this Colony's neglect to contribute its fair share of men for service at the front. Not only have we failed miserably, by comparison with Shanghai and the Straits, in the output of men, but we have made bad worse by tamely submitting to the Colony's becoming to some extent a haven of refuge for young men whose sole idea in leaving Home seems to have been the dodging of military service. It is true that very nearly every white man in the Colony is now enrolled in one or another of the voluntary forces; but how many of them had to be kicked or shamed even into taking that step? And what proportion of the men in these corps has served for more than a year? Very slowly it has dawned upon people here that Hongkong does not show up very well over the enlistment question, and we shall be greatly surprised if they do not welcome warmly any Home order that will help to set this little matter straight.

Our Loafers.

Every stranger who arrives here is astounded to find so large a number of young men with ample leisure for golf, tennis and billiards. With them, as with the hundreds of thousands of youths at Home who refused to listen to the persuasions of the recruiting sergeant, compulsion seems to be the only argument that is likely to carry any weight. Recently the Home papers have been speaking of the likelihood of raising the military age to forty-five. That it was necessary even to put it at forty-one is one of the biggest disgraces that ever fell to Britain, for it affords proof positive that a terribly large percentage of the younger men had no thought or care for their own interests and advantage. Conscription in continental countries is a recognised custom, and carries absolutely no disgrace with it; but its introduction among Britishers, whose boast it has always been that men would enlist without pressure, should make all of us blush with shame. Altogether it seems to us about time that the Government of Hongkong established a tribunal and set seriously to work to discover why we have so many loafing eligibles in our midst.

DAY BY DAY.

TIME AND PATIENCE WILL CHANGE THE MULBERRY LEAF TO SATIN.

The Mails.
Christmas Mail (via Siberia)—Closed per s.s. Yokohama Maru at 10 a.m. to-day.
Christmas Mail (via Siberia)—Closes per s.s. Singkang at 2 p.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail (London, Oct. 27)—Closes per s.s. Luchow to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar demand to-day was 2s. 3.7/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 331st anniversary of the death of Tallis the composer.

Quarantine.
We are advised that quarantine has been declared against Hongkong by the Netherlands Indies Government.

The National Mission.
The Bishop of Victoria will this (Wednesday) evening, at 5.30, at St. Paul's College, conduct a united meeting for intercession in connection with the National Mission of Repentance and Hope.

Stole the Peanuts.
Inspector O'Sullivan charged a Chinese, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing 28 bottles of peanuts from a cargo boat at West Point. The man was sentenced to four months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Back to Sea.
A detective was walking along Queen's Road yesterday when he saw a man whom he knew to have been banished recently. He arrested the man, and it was found that his term of exile was by no means expired. Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks this morning.

A Cool Theft.
A Chinese walked into the shop of Messrs. Mohideen, Indian dealer, of 30, Queen's Road Central yesterday, and, taking a walking stick out of a stand, left the premises. He was chased and arrested, and, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's today, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Opium from India.
Seen carrying a Chinese chest along the Praya yesterday, a man was asked to have it searched, and a Revenue Officer found therein two pounds of raw opium. It was found that the man had come from Calcutta on the s.s. Katsang. When charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's this morning, the man was fined \$280, or 12 months' hard labour.

Soon Caught.
For stealing a quantity of clothing from No. 3 Lan Kwai Fong, a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. It was stated that the man walked into the house, but on coming out with the clothing, was seen by an Indian watchman, who blew a police whistle and gave chase. Detective Simson was in Wyndham Street, and effected an arrest. The man was seen to throw away a package of pepper. His Worship sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Struck Off.
No. 1709 Pte. A. Williams is struck off the strength of the Corps from 20.11.16.

No. 1826 2nd Corp. J. S. Chapman is struck off the strength of the Corps from 1.11.16.

Hockey Notice.
The "A" and "B" teams will meet in a League game on the U.S.B.C. ground, Kowloon, on Thursday, the 23rd inst. The following have been selected to play:—"A" team (in khaki)—Hamilton, Evans (F.W.S.), Johnson, Mitchell, Brayshaw, Mickin, Brad, Cornell, Ball, Smyth, Redmond. "B" team (in white)—Goldenberg, Hickling, Railton, Hackett, Whitwell, Balston, Stalker, Southern, Evans (B.D.), Briggs, Rouse. Bally-off 4.30 p.m. sharp.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

The Childhood Days of Our Far Eastern Allies.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]
Whatever else may be said of our Japanese allies, they at least know how to enjoy themselves when they are young. I should think that the chief and most enduring impression of the visitor to Japan is that it is a land of happy children. Speaking for myself, as to the result of a recent visit, I cannot recall seeing more than half a dozen children, amongst all the many thousands that I saw, who seemed unhappy; and it is a curious circumstance that, with one exception, these seemingly unhappy young people were dressed in European costume. Perhaps the ugliness of the dress made them rather miserable. Much more probable is it that they were just as happy as their neighbours, but they did not show it so readily. The point is that, in their own costume, they have a quaintness, a drollery, that is very captivating.

Little Cause for Crying.
I had heard it said that Japanese babies never cried, but they do. What appears to be the case, however, is that they cry less than other children because they do not appear to have much cause for crying. It is no wonder that they grow up strong and hardy, for they seem to spend all their time in the open air. Every youngster in Japan almost, it seemed to me, was carrying around another nearly as big as himself, yet the streets seemed filled with them. What the streets would look like if they were not so full of the other, saving space as it were, goodness only knows. The writer's best sight of young Japan was gained near Kobe, where he saw some hundreds of boys, with their masters, swimming and diving and doing gymnastic exercises on the sand. It was difficult to tell whether masters or boys appeared to enjoy it more. Nothing more attractive could be imagined than the sight of these joyous little rascals gambolling in the water. There was not a single one who was not the picture of health and physical fitness.

The Kind of Games Played.
What impressed one considerably was the character of the games played by the children in the street. They played very much the same kind of games that we did when we were young and resided a long way from the Far East. One could easily identify blindman's buff, hide-and-seek, and follow-my-leader. They had counting-out rhymes, too,—at least one assumes that they were rhymes—and one would give quite a deal to have some of them translated. It is always possible that one or two of them might come near to being full brothers to some which we once employed and which English children still employ. This is not so terribly unlikely after all, for a gentleman who speaks Japanese fluently tells me that many of the most typical of old Japanese proverbs are almost exactly like some of our oldest English proverbs. Games, like proverbs, have in many cases what may be called a universal quality.

The chief point one wishes to make, however, is that young Japan's whole childhood appears to be conducted with the idea of having it grow up as strong as possible and in the most agreeable way. That, at any rate, is how it appears to the visitor, and I confess that in my next incarnation, if I am not again to be born in Britain, I shall hope to be born in Japan.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Band Practices.
Thursday, Nov. 23, and Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 5 p.m. sharp.

Defaulter's Parade.
Defaulters awarded D.D. will parade at Central Station at 4.20 p.m. on Saturday, next, Nov. 25. Blue uniforms, helmets and rifles. Staff Inspector Clarke will take charge.

Noted.
No. 2 Company, No. 6 Section—P.L. 1741 J. Thomas.

TELEPHONING TO FRANCE.

How Channel Tunnel Would Help.

Dr. J. A. Fleming, F.R.S., Professor of Electrical Engineering in the University of London, has communicated the following important statement for publication in a pamphlet which will shortly be issued by the Channel Tunnel Company. In a letter he makes it plain that he has no interest whatever in the commercial or financial side of the question, and that he has no desire to assist the Channel Tunnel enterprise in any except a purely scientific manner. "Of late years it has been possible greatly to extend the range of telephony by the introduction of types of cable called 'loaded' cables. As this term is a technical one, a few words of explanation may be desirable. When the telephone was first invented, about 35 or 40 years ago, anticipations were indulged that it might soon be possible to speak through an Atlantic cable. A very little experience showed that even a short length of submarine cable introduced into a telephone circuit cut down very much the speech transmitting qualities of the circuit.

"For the purpose of a popular or simple explanation, it may be stated that the reason for this lies in the 'capacity' of the cable. For example, if we were to attempt to transmit water to a distance through a long pipe by pouring it in at one end, before the water would flow out at the far end it would be necessary to fill up the pipe with water. The amount of water required to fill up the pipe, and the consequent delay before the full flow would take place out of the pipe at the distant end, would depend upon the size or capacity of the pipe.

Ocean Telephony.
"Something of the same kind takes place in attempting to transmit an electric current through a cable. The quantity called its 'electrical capacity' creates a difficulty in making rapid variations in the strength of the electric current flowing out at the receiving end, and this in turn hinders the line in transmitting those rapid variations in current which are necessary for telephonic communication. As far back as 1893, the late Professor S. P. Thompson read a valuable paper at Chicago on 'Ocean Telephony,' and suggested that the capacity might be annulled by giving to the cable inductive coils or shunts.

"Without going into somewhat difficult explanations, it may be said that nearly 30 years ago another English physicist—Mr. Oliver Heaviside—made an important suggestion as to the right method of improving the telephonic properties of a cable and about 16 years ago an American engineer—Professor Pupin—gave a practical form to the suggestion by showing that this could be done by inserting in the electric circuit of the cable every mile or two certain coils of electrolytically wound copper wire insulated with silk, the wire being wound over a core or ring of iron wire. Such coils are termed 'loading' coils, and a cable having the same inserted in it at intervals is called a 'loaded' cable. In connection with overhead telephonic lines, there is no difficulty in inserting the loading coils, because these can be carried on the posts. In the case of underground land lines the loading coils are contained in iron boxes, which are buried in pits or excavations made at distances every mile or so.

Cross-Channel Cables.
"For submarine cables there is more difficulty. The only insulating material that can then be used is gutta serena, and the slender insulated copper wire has to be covered with this protecting material, and also with a heavy armour of steel wire. Nevertheless, an ingenious method has been found for introducing the necessary loading coils in such cables, these preventing themselves as protuberances in the cable every mile or more. There is another method of loading a cable called 'uniform loading,' in which an iron wire is wound round the cable at intervals of about 100 yards, and the whole is covered with a layer of gutta serena. This method is used in the cable between Great Britain and France. The Tunnel telephone cables would be continued by or connected to overhead or underground loaded lines, and speech right through would be possible. "By use of loaded aerial lines in the United States, it has been possible to establish telephonic communication between New York and Denver (2,000 miles) and between New York and San Francisco (2,400 miles). The British Post Office has of late years been constructing extremely loaded underground cables, also loaded aerial lines in France.

HOCKEY.

Volunteer Teams to Meet.

An interesting game should be seen on the U.S.B.C. ground at Kowloon on Thursday, when the two Volunteer teams meet in the United Service Hockey League. In this League last year, the Volunteers carried all before them, and have this year decided to run two teams, which should have the effect of making the competition more open.

On paper, the "A" team is much the stronger combination, and they have the advantage of including the majority of last season's players in their team, but the "B" team has made a surprisingly good start, and, in the light of their results to date, Thursday's game cannot be regarded as a sure thing for the "A" team. The following are the teams:—

"A" team—Hamilton, Evans (F. W. S.), Johnson, Mitchell, Brayshaw (Capt.), Mickin, Brad, Cornell, Ball, Smyth, Redmond. Colours: khaki.

"B" team—Goldenberg, Hickling, Railton, Hackett, Whitwell, Balston, Stalker, Southern, Evans (B. D.) (Capt.), Briggs, Rouse. Colours: white.

Bally-off, 4.30 sharp. Players are particularly requested to note time, place and colours.

A Thieving Banisher.

When trying to sell 16 large panes of glass, a Chinese was arrested for being in unlawful possession of them. It was discovered that he had returned from banishment, and Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him this morning to 12 months' hard labour.

copper wire over the whole length of the cable. There are now two loaded telephone cables laid under the English Channel—one a coil-loaded cable, laid by the British General Post Office in 1910, and the other a uniformly-loaded cable, laid by the French Government in 1912.

"If the proposed Franco-British Channel Tunnel were constructed one very useful function it could perform, in addition to being an avenue for passengers and goods, would be as a conduit for cross-channel telephone and telegraph cables, and especially for loaded telephone cables.

Multiplication of Lines.
"The chances of the Tunnel brooming flooded, or having to be flooded intentionally, would be extremely small. Hence in place of heavily armoured gutta serena insulated cables it would be possible to adopt the lighter and much less expensive type of cable used for underground telephone work. In the latter case the copper wires are insulated with paper included in a lead sheath, and hundreds of miles of such 'dry core' cables are laid under the streets of our cities. There would be no difficulty in laying through a Channel Tunnel lead-covered dry core loaded telephone cables, contained on both sides by loaded aerial land lines or loaded underground lines. Such tunnel cables would be less costly than an equal length of the present type of armoured and loaded submarine cable.

"The advantages of these facilities would further be obtained in a great possibility of extension of telephonic range and multiplication of lines. It would, indeed, then be practicable to put all the principal cities in Great Britain in telephonic communication with those in France. The Tunnel telephone cables would be continued by or connected to overhead or underground loaded lines, and speech right through would be possible. "By use of loaded aerial lines in the United States, it has been possible to establish telephonic communication between New York and Denver (2,000 miles) and between New York and San Francisco (2,400 miles). The British Post Office has of late years been constructing extremely loaded underground cables, also loaded aerial lines in France.

THE WAY TO WIN.

"The End Will Look After Itself."

"It took us two years to begin. We have got from the beginning stage, and we are now in the middle stage. Don't ask when the end will be. Let us centre our thoughts and efforts on the middle, and the end will look after itself."—Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff.

Sir William Robertson was speaking at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel by the Canada Club to the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General Designate of the Dominion.

Mr. Balfour, responding to the toast of the naval forces, said: "It is not the business of the Navy to produce loyalty to the great Imperial ideal. The Navy is not political, and it is not the business of the Navy to carry on a propaganda for any cause. But what would have been the value of the magnificent self-sacrificing and patriotic loyalty of the Canadian and the other self-governing Dominions, had it not been for the Navy? When the Empire is made the Navy provides for its continuance, and makes its existence possible. (Cheers.)

"It is indeed a most moving and most splendid result of this war that communities so far apart should have fought for a common ideal. But how could these ideals be carried out if it were not that, through long years of peace, the strenuous labours of the Navy had perfected our maritime forces, which provided the best union between all the scattered elements of this great Empire? (Cheers.) It can only be because the British Fleet still rules the seas. (Loud cheers.)

"Let us not forget that what has made the gallant deeds of the Canadian troops possible—and what has made it possible for the Canadian divisions to fight in France—is the Navy, and the Navy alone. (Cheers.)

"You do not read much about the Navy in the newspapers, but it is always on duty. (Cheers.) It takes precedence, because it is on the Navy—and the Navy alone—that all the historic triumphs of the British Army depend, and never was this more true than when the British Army is playing a great part in the gigantic struggle which is being waged for the peace, freedom and security of the world." (Cheers.)

Sir William Robertson, who responded for the Army, said that the less a soldier talked the better. (Laughter and cheers.) "You will," continued Sir William, "expect me to say something in recognition of the great efforts which Canada has made. All the prophets who prophesied before the war were wrong—(laughter)—as they usually are. (Cheers.)

"I shall not attempt to dwell upon what Canada has done, and I do not desire to use words of fulsome praise for men who have, after all, only done their duty. But I must remind you that, within two months of the outbreak of war, the first Canadian Division was ready. (Cheers.)

"In the succeeding April it was fighting at Ypres, and we all remember how well it fought beside the remnants of the splendid force which went out at the beginning of the war, and beside divisions which had been scraped together of Territorials and other units.

"What they did then is a matter of history. It was a time of general anxiety, but we never lost confidence—(cheers)—and at Festubert and St. Eloi we had proof that our confidence was not misplaced. (Cheers.) The thanks of the Empire are due to the people of Canada and to the Minister of Defence for what they have done.

"As regards the general military situation, I have no news to give you. I think the country and the Empire ought to be more than satisfied with what the Army has achieved." Sir William then made the statement quoted above, and continued: "The enemy can be beaten in one, and only one, way—and that is by hard fighting. If we stick to the troops which are fighting so gallantly for us, with God's help we may look forward to such a peace as we have said we mean to have." (Cheers.)

VOLLEY BALL.

Conclusion of the Competitions.

The competitions in connection with the Hongkong Volley Ball League came to an end yesterday on the ground of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., before a large crowd of spectators. When the games came to a close, awards were presented by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Of all the competitions that of the senior division was the easiest, the Queen's College team not losing a single match. Later the same team gave an exhibition match against a team drawn from the other four competing teams, and eventually won by 21 to 5.

A great deal of interest was evinced in the junior division contest between Queen's College and St. Paul's College, both of which had been unbeaten by any other of the four teams, but which had beaten each other once. The scores on both these occasions were 3-0. Yesterday's deciding games were very exciting, St. Paul's College being the victors, winning the first two games of three by 21-18 and 31-19.

At the close of the afternoon, Mr. Holyoak handed a shield and medals to the seniors and a cup to the juniors.

CASH.

By the Comproadore.

The following letter signed "Comproadore," appeared in the Mining Journal of September 30:—

It is known to you that the Chinese mill copper cash pieces of late have attracted the attention of speculators by the fact that their intrinsic value has risen to over the double of their nominal value. But in consideration of the enormous amount of this coin present in China (a Japanese estimate of the amount of cash in Shantung province alone figures 500,000 tons) I thought some facts about the "cash-trade" might be of interest to your readers.

Some time ago I investigated the question. I sent my boy out in town to buy cash. For \$1 (Mex.) he got 1,249 cash pieces, weighing 3,226 kg. Thus, 1 ton cash costs about \$310 (Mex.). (In the interior the cash is better, and cheaper than in Peking, or a ton might cost only \$251.) I made a rough assay of an average sample of fifteen cash pieces, and found: Copper 54.90 per cent.; Zinc 38.89 per cent.; lead, 4.59 per cent.; iron, tin, Ag, Au, impurities, 1.62 per cent.—100 per cent.

It will be seen that above composition is very near that of "Delta" metal, so much used in industry, and cash-metal might, perhaps, be used as such. But the refining of cash-metal is also an extremely paying business under the present high metal prices. The go-between people in the cash trade buy the metal below the price given above, \$310 (Mex.) per ton, and sell it to Japanese exporters for \$55 per picul copper in the cash, presuming molten cash to contain 50 per cent. copper, or for \$452 per ton (in Tientsin). Thus the smelters not only pay nothing for the zinc content, but get also about 10 per cent. of the copper content free, as molten cash contains about 65 per cent. copper.

The trade started with the export of cash as such until export was prohibited by the Chinese Government. Then for a long period the cash was melted to bars and exported as such. Now, also, this trade is partly stopped by raising difficulties in the way of transport with the railways and by not letting the metal pass the Customs without a certificate that it does contain no molten cash. But extensive smuggling is going on, and thousands of tons are still exported monthly. The next stage will probably be that the smugglers separate copper and zinc before export. In the meantime, the Chinese Government is considering how to redeem and smelt the cash coinage, but up to now they have taken no definite step.

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

Fairway Question Again Argued.

In the action proceeding at the Supreme Court between the Shui On Steamship Company and the Standard Oil Company, wherein the former is claiming \$100,000 as damages due to a collision on the West River in January, 1916, Mr. Eldon Potter continued, this morning, to address the Court for the defendants.

Mr. Potter said the witnesses called said that the Shui On took a different course to that of any other ship, and they swore that she never took such a course when they conveyed her. They conveyed her a number of times. It was the direct. A fairway had been defined as a part of the river actually used by steamers. Their witnesses had put them clean out of the fairway. His Lordship could reject the evidence if he cared to, but he (Mr. Potter) did not see how he could do it. It did not matter if there was 100 feet of water. It was not a question of depth of water, but a question of navigable water used in fact by ships. That was the only true reading—a navigable part of the river used by ships. The other side had made much of the "navigable water" portion of the evidence; it was the only way they could hope to succeed. The case was again adjourned.

COCAINE, MORPHIA AND OPIUM.

A Blind Man Charged.

A blind man was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with possessing 418 official doses of cocaine, 503 official doses of morphia and 30 tael of opium.

The facts were told by Sergeant Clark, who searched a cubicle at 24, Tseng Sin Lane West, of which the defendant had the keys. The cubicle was first found to be locked, and, when the keys were asked for, the defendant produced them.

Defendant's excuse was that he did not rent the cubicle, but that another man did who had left him in charge. He was simply looking after the place and did not know the goods were there. The case was further remanded.

Christmas Gifts from Australia.

Thousands of Christmas "billies" and boxes of comforts are now being prepared in Australia to be sent forward to the troops in France, Egypt, and Great Britain.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUTSANG."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, 21st November, 1916.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW SHIPMENT OF

SELECTED

FINNAN HADDOCKS,

FILLET HADDOCKS,

KIPPERS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORTH TRYING.



WESTMINSTER "SPECIALS."

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

DON'T FORGET

"HEATHER-DAY."

30th NOVEMBER.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 27th November, 1916,

commencing at 3 p.m.

At No. 19, Queen's Road Central, 1st floor above Alling's Furniture Store.

One Billiard Table by Hennig Bros. London. With 2 sets of Balls, Marking Board, Queues and Rests.

On view Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—European House No. 19, and Ground Floor of No. 20, Kennedy Road, with bath rooms, detached kitchen and servant quarters, also electric lights etc. complete. Apply "Phone" No. 999 or 995. In ten premises.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 458. HONGKONG BUILDING.

IVORY GARTERS

WITHOUT METAL, CORDS OR PADS.

They can't rust or corrode or tear your socks, they are light, sanitary, and do not bind the leg. You would never believe there could be so much comfort and leg freedom as you'll find in Ivory Garters.

75 cts. and \$1.25 per pair in all colours.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.

NEWEST EXCLUSIVE MATERIALS. QUALITIES.

SOFT AND STIFF FRONTED.

DRESS SHIRTS.

SEE WINDOW.

JUST RECEIVED:

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

BRITISH MADE PIANOS. SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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TEL. 1322.

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D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S PERFECTION SCOTCH.

AVOID IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 185. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

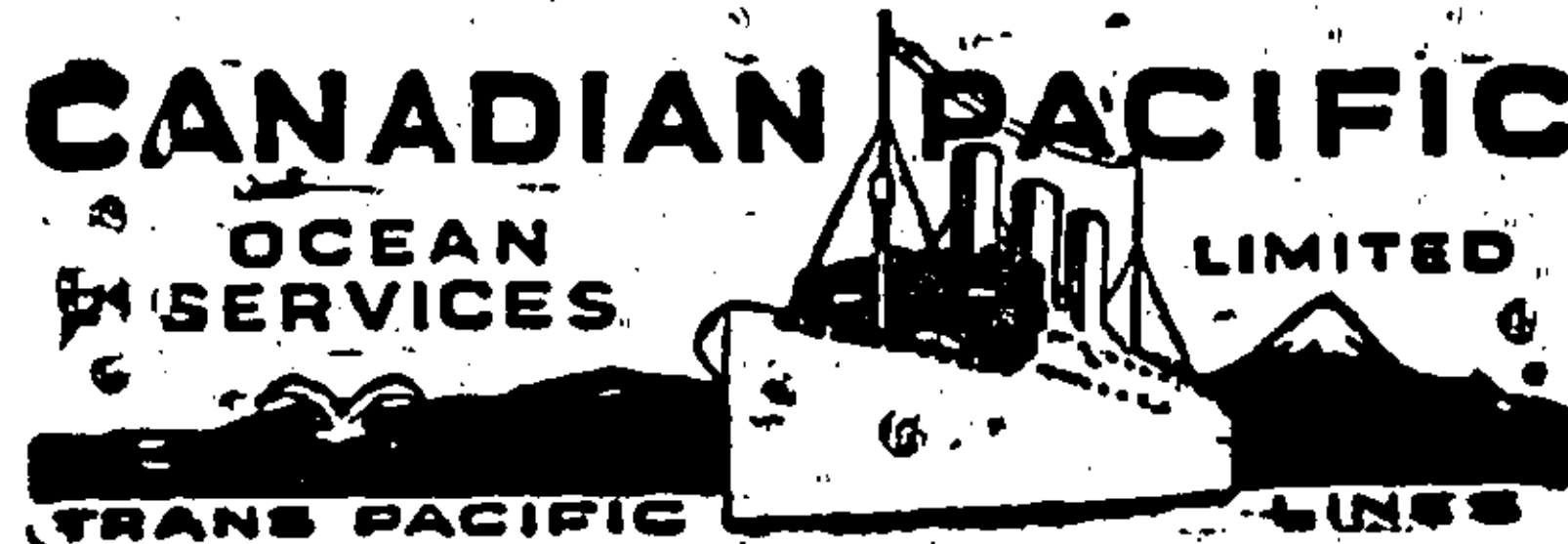
Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	4 p.m. 27th Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'bay via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	MALTA Capt. C. H. Cochran	noon 1st Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MALWA.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 8th Dec.	Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	noon 15th Dec.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1916.
E. V. D. Parr, Acting Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA and EMPERESS OF ASIA

16,850-ton Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

EMPERESS OF ASIA . . . 30 Nov. EMPRESS OF ASIA . . . 15 Feb.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA . . . 28 Dec. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA . . . 15 Mar.
Empress of Japan . . . 10 Jan. Empress of Japan . . . 28 Mar.
Monteagle . . . 3 Feb. Monteagle . . . 14 Apr.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. O. BUTLERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.
J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 24th instant.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Gregory Apar," tons 4,604, Capt. H. G. Ellis will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 25th inst.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1916

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 12th Oct., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 21,000 Kamo Maru Capt. R. Shimidzu T. 16,000	SATUR., 9th Dec. at noon. TUES., 25th Nov., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	WED., 22nd Nov. at noon. SATUR., 16th Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES., 13th Dec., at 4 p.m. FRI., 12th Jan., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang and Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. B. Teuda T. 10,000	TUESDAY, 18th Nov.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 15th Nov.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Shanghai Maru Capt. Kushiiki T. 10,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto T. 10,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	MON., 11th Dec., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. S. Nishimura T. 16,000	MON., 27th Nov., at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon	Tsushima M. T. 15,000 Capt. Murazumi	WED., 6th December.
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Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	25th Nov. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	13th Dec.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	17th Jan. 1917.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	27th Jan.

1st class to London G5318 (£71.10.0), return G1634 (£122).
to San Francisco G3450, return G4337.50.

*Cargo only. *Proceeding to South America Ports.

Special Rates given to BAY & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

BOYS THE WORLD Ticket issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLO, IQUITO and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDALUSIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru 1,720 - 14 knots 9th Jan., 1917.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 12th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JANUARY 27, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.



R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure
GENOA	Merionethshire	end of November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE:
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone Nos. 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	23d Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	26th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kueichow	27th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, Cebu & Iloilo	Taming	28th Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJU."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chihua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong Nov. 22, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	JAVA	29th Nov.	6th Dec.	SHANGHAI
Tjikembang	JAVA & MAKASSAR	27th Nov.	4th Dec.	KOBE
Tjikembang	SHANGHAI	7th Dec.	9th Dec.	JAVA

*Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	8th Dec.	26th Dec. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	6th Jan.	27th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 24th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 1st Dec. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haitan . . . A. H. Stewart . . . TUES., 28th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 22nd Nov. at noon.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'utta Hopsang	Yuen-sang	Thu., 21st Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Tuen-sang	Sat., 25th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Choy-sang	Yuen-sang	Fri., 26th Nov. at d'light.
TIEN-TSIN via W'wei	Cheong-shing	Sun., 26th Nov. at noon.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'utta Laisang	Yuen-sang	Tues., 28th Nov. at noon.
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Fri., 1st Dec. at d'light.
MANILA	Loosang	Sat., 2nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 6th Dec. at noon.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers Katsang, Namsang, Laisang and Fooksang, leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 20 days.

This service is supplemented by the Yatsung and Kumsang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

*Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

*Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 213.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Notice to Mariners.

Gulf of Pechili.—Notice is given of the following arrangements for the winter navigation of the Taku Bar and the Heiho.—After the removal of the Taku Light-vessel, on or about the 1st December, her place will be taken by an ice-breaker to the following extent and showing lights as described hereunder.

At the commencement of the winter season, i.e., immediately after the removal of the Taku Light-vessel, an ice-breaker will continuously act as light-vessel so long as ice-breaking operations are not needed. When such operations are needed, the continuous occupancy of the light-vessel's position by the ice-breaker will cease. She will, however, when possible, act as light-vessel for a few hours before the expected arrival of a steamer. Subsequently, she will not again act continuously as a light-vessel unless it be so notified. When ice exists, information concerning ice conditions will be telegraphed to Chefoo and Dairen. Vessels bound for Taku shall call at one of these ports of call. A vessel arriving off Taku, whose agent has given the necessary notice as laid down herein, will, if conditions permit, find an ice-breaker in the position of the light-vessel. The ice-master will inform the master of conditions. If the master decides to proceed, a pilot will, if desired, be placed on board from the ice-breaker. At a suitable time the ice-breaker will, if necessary, lead the way in, and, in doing so, will make such instructive signals concerning the steamer's action as the ice-master considers desirable. It should be understood that, when the ice-master makes such a signal, the master of a following steamer is free to use his discretion as to obeying that signal so far as considerations concerning the safety of his own vessel are concerned. It would, however, be well for him to consider what would be the effect of disregarding the signal if that disregard affected the safety of a third vessel. It should be clearly understood that the Harbour Authority, under whose authority the ice-breakers operate, incur no responsibility in respect to accidents which may happen in the process of following an ice-breaker. A vessel accepting the service of an ice-breaker in the above conditions does so at her own risk. An ice-breaker leading the way and steamers following shall make use of the following signals:—One short blast meaning I am altering my course to starboard. Two short blasts meaning I am altering my course to port. Three short blasts meaning My engines are going astern. One long blast meaning (a) Can I pass ahead of you? (b) From an ice-breaker ahead) You are requested to pass ahead of me. Three long blasts meaning Keep back. A vessel requiring the assistance of an ice-breaker should make the following signals:—By day.—A pennant with two balls beneath; also a succession of one long and three short blasts on the whistle or siren. By night.—Three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than 6 feet apart, of which the highest and lowest are white and the middle one red; also a succession of one long and three short blasts on the whistle or siren. When acting as a light-vessel the ice-breaker will show—By day.—A black ball at her masthead. By night.—Five minutes of flashing with her searchlight every 15 minutes. During foggy or thick weather a gong will be sounded at intervals of one minute when the fog signal of a vessel in the neighbourhood; showing that she is under way, is heard. Inward bound vessels may obtain a pilot from the ice-breaker acting as a light-vessel. Ice telegrams giving information of the ice conditions at Taku, Chinwangtao, and as far as can be ascertained in the Gulf, will be sent daily from Taku and Chinwangtao and will be posted at the Harbour Offices at Chefoo, Taku, and Tientsin. They will also be sent to Dairen. Masters of steamers are requested to co-operate in this matter by reporting the ice conditions met with to the Harbour Master at Tientsin, Chinwangtao, and Chefoo immediately on arriving at one of these ports. To facilitate the making of these reports a special book of forms will be supplied on application to the Harbour Office at Tientsin. Masters of steamers are requested to report to the Harbour Office if a young steamer is sighted.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.
The S.S. "S. JACOB."This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next departure from Hongkong, November 27, 1916.This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—Yok Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1916.JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" December 9.
S.S. "ECUADOR" December 30.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...These steamers have the most modern equipment including
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large
Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two-berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
15, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENTTICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at
Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the world will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COOKSON" THOS. COOK & SON.
Telephone No. 514. 16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

NOTICES.

MAN LOONG

VICTORIA PRESERVE, SINGAPORE.
ASAP, MANUFACTURERS.
Factory at Yagell
OFFICE: No. 35, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & E. 12.
We are the leading Manufacturers of
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &
Ginger are all fresh and of the first quality.
Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to the business and satisfactory
arrangements.

SUNCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE, MANUFACTURERS, Wholesalers
and Retail Ironmongers. We are the
leading Manufacturers of this class of
Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all
fresh and of the first quality. Our
Syrup is prepared from the best quality
of Sugar. We give our special attention
to the business and satisfactory arrangements.

NOTICES.

A BUNE

in liquidation.

CREDITORS are required to
send in their claims to
the Undersigned on or before
THURSDAY the 30th November
1916.
Dated the 14th November, 1916.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 16, Queen's Road, Central,
Liquidators.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
undiluted.

WHITE ROSE.

Present price—
\$5.40 per ton, ex-works.
CHONG CHONG
188 Des Voeux Road, Central,
2 blocks West of Court Market.
K. WONG TUNG
19 Des Voeux Road, West.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	28 Nov.
Genoa	Marshall	J. M. Co.	28 Nov.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	1 Dec.
London via Cape Town	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	1 Dec.
London via Ports	Cypriote	B. & S.	1 Dec.
London via Ports	Nankin	P. & O.	15 Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Nagahow	B. & S.	22 Dec.
London via Ports	Peles	B. & S.	27 Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Euryptus	B. & S.	31 Dec.
Genoa and London	Gleniffer	S. T. & Co. end Dec.	

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C. via Japan	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	22 Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Kor-M.	T. K. K.	23 Nov.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. B.	30 Nov.
New York via Panama	Teusima M.	N. Y. K.	6 Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	9 Dec.
Boston and New York	Eurymedon	B. & S.	9 Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	12 Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	16 Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	18 Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	19 Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Protetiaus	B. & S.	23 Dec.
South American Ports	Kryo M.	T. K. K.	27 Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	27 Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12 Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	26 Dec.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12 Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27 Jan.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Chekiang	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	23 Nov.
Calcutta via Ports	G. Apar	D. S. & Co.	23 Nov.
Amoy and Shanghai	Hohow	B. & S.	23 Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hopang	J. M. Co.	23 Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	23 Nov.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	24 Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	24 Nov.
Bombay via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	24 Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Phenius	B. & S.	24 Dec.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	25 Nov.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kailong	B. & S.	25 Nov.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chooshing	J. M. Co.	26 Nov.
Shanghai via Swatow	Choyang	J. M. Co.	26 Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Peles	B. & S.	26 Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Anhui	B. & S.	26 Nov.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Nankin	P. & O.	27 Nov.
Tientsin	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	27 Nov.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'kow	Kueikow	B. & S.	27 Nov.
Swatow	J. C. J. L.	27 Nov.	
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	D. L. Co.	28 Nov.	
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Taming	B. & S.	8 Nov.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Laisang	J. M. Co.	28 Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Teenkai	B. & S.	30 Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Eurybates	B. & S.	1 Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Namsang	J. M. Co.	1 Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	2 Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tedder	B. & S.	3 Dec.
Kobe	Tijilap	J. C. J. L.	4 Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Nagawa	P. & O.	5 Dec.
Shanghai	Tijimapek	J. C. J. L.	6 Dec.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	6 Dec.
Java	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	9 Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11 Dec.
Manila	Protetiaus	B. & S.	11 Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tydenus	B. & S.	21 Dec.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Consignees per Co's Steamers
"NINGHOW."are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Half
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie
at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from
Godown on, and after, 24th
November.Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the
Godown, where they will be
EXAMINED on any TUES-
DAY and FRIDAY between
the hours of 10.45 A.M. and
NOON.No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
25th November, will be subject
to rest.All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 9th
December, or they will not be
recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1916.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE,
and MOJI

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
above.Cargo impeding the discharge
will be landed at a godown at
expense into the godown and/or
extra hazardous Godown of
the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited.No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by:
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1916.

TO SAIL.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

S.S. "EURYMEDON" is berthed
at Godown BOSTON and
NEW YORK
sailing about 6th December.
For Rates of Freight apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th Nov. 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. S. "EMPEROR OF ASIA"
is due to arrive at Hongkong on Nov. 24,
at a.m.The C. P. O. S. S. "EMPEROR OF ASIA"
is due to leave Hongkong on Nov. 24, at 3
p.m., en route to Vancouver.The C. P. O. S. S. "MONTREAL"
left Yokohama for Vancouver on Nov. 20,
at 3 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. S. "NANKIN" left Siga-
pore for the Pacific on the 1st inst. at
a.m., with the Outward English Mail,
and is due here on the 27th inst. at
about 10 a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail, S.S. "EQUADOR" left
San Francisco for Hongkong via Honolulu
and may be expected to arrive at Hong-
kong, December 23.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. & A. S. S. "EASTERN" left Sydney
for the 15th Nov. for this port (via Queen-
land Ports and Manila) and may be ex-
pected to arrive here on or about 6th
December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Wiley, Br. S. 439, Rother, 4th Sept.
Vungay Bay, 30th Aug. Gen. B. L.
Hongwan I. Br. S. 284, Gen. B. L.
Nov. Amoy, 4th Nov. Gen. B. L.
Hwang, Br. S. 1885, Kennedy, 11th
Nov. Sandakan, 4th Nov. Gen.
J. M. & Co.
Hopang, Br. S. 1339, Robertson, 12th
Nov. Hong Kong, 9th Nov. Gen. J. M.
& Co.
Kajiper, Br. S. 1460, Macfarlane, 18th
Nov. Chingwan, 6th Nov. Coal
D. & Co.
Stinson, Br. S. 900, Bridge, 15th Nov.
Manila, 11th Nov. Ballast-Order.
Yokohama M. Jap. S. 457, Terada,
15th Nov. Shanghai, 12th Nov. Gen.
Y. K.Arakan, Dut. S. 352, Pankel, 17th Nov.
—San Francisco, Gen. J. C. J. L.
Chekiang, Br. S. 1313, Leitch, 18th Nov.
—Shanghai, 15th Nov. Gen. B. & S.
Chinhua, Br. S. 1385, Bedford, 18th Nov.
—Manila, 15th Nov. Gen. B. & S.
Sook M. Jap. S. 1310, Kuriyama, 18th
Nov. Swatow, 17th Nov. Gen.
O. S. K.Terahin M. Jap. S. 2394, Ozaki, 18th
Nov. Singapore, 7th Nov. Gen.
N. Y. K.Derwen, Br. S. 1541, Jenkins, 19th Nov.
—Said, 17th Nov. Rhee, China S.
Hongkong, Br. S. 739, Marguerite, 19th
Nov. Haiphong, 17th Nov. Gen.
A. R. Marty.Ninghow, Br. S. 5334, Allen, 19th Nov.
—Singapore, 17th Nov. Gen. B. & S.
Cheong hing, Br. S. 1335, Hocking,
20th Nov. Shanghai, 15th Nov.
Gen. J. M. & Co.Gregory Alcar, Br. S. 2461, Ellis, 20th
Nov. —Kobe, 12th Nov. Gen. D. S.
& Co.Yakiko M. Jap. S. 1533, Noda, 20th
Nov. —Manila, 15th Nov. Gen. B. & S.
Amazons, Br. S. 3335, Honell, 21st
Nov. —Manila, 15th Nov. Gen.
M. M.Drufar, Nor. S. 1102, Horth, 21st Nov.
—Swatow, 20th Nov. Gen. T. & Co.
Hothow, Br. S. 684, Ritchie, 21st Nov.
—Swatow, 20th Nov. Gen. B. & S.
Halyang, Br. S. 1310, Honell, 21st
Nov. —Saigon, 15th Nov. Rice,
Chinese.Satuli M. Jap. S. 1230, Ogata, 21st
Nov. —Dairen, 15th Nov. Gen.
M. B. K.

TIDE TABLE.

From 24th Nov. to 26th Nov. 1916.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
24 Nov.	4.15	4.15	4.15
25 Nov.	5.15	5.15	5.15
26 Nov.	6.15	6.15	6.15

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Date Due	From
N. Y. K.	Banten Maru	8,000	Nov. 23	Calcutta
B. & S.	Euryptus	5,691	Nov. 23	Singapore
N. Y. K.	Ceylon Maru	10,000	Nov. 23	Japan
B. & S.	Palous	7,441	Nov. 23	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Mishima Maru	16,902	Nov. 23	London
J. C. J. L.	Tijilap		Nov. 27	Java
P. & O.	Nankin		Nov. 27	London
N. Y. K.	Tijimapek		Nov. 27	Java
P. & O.	Yokohama Maru	8,000	Nov. 29	Kobe
B. & S.	Malta		Nov. 30	Kobe
B. & S.	Eurybates	5,559	Dec. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Tenoco	9,045	Dec. 2	Liverpool
P. M. S. S.	Venezuela		Dec. 2	San Francisco
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Dec. 6	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kamo Maru	16,000	Dec. 6	Yokohama
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 7	Bombay
J. C. J. L.	Tikini		Dec. 7	Shanghai
B. & S.	Protetiaus	9,547	Dec. 8	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	13,500	Dec. 8	Amoy
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Dec. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin		Dec. 14	Kobe
P. & O.	Fomal		Dec. 17	London
B. & S.	Protetiaus	9,547	Dec. 20	Manila
B. & S.	Tydenus	7,441	Dec. 20	Liverpool
P. & O.	Phenius	6,699	Dec. 23	Liverpool
B. & S.	Novara		Dec. 28	Kobe
P. & O.	Teenkai	4,929	Dec. 28	Liverpool
B. & S.	Nyansa		Dec. 31	Bombay
B. & S.	Ixon	10,220	Jan. 7	Seville
P. & O.	Somali		Jan. 11	Kobe
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Jan. 27	Australia

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the commercial world.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2069.

NOTICE.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE.

Indents
promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including:
Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals, and Druggists.China, Earthenware and Glass-
ware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Ac-
cessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery, and
Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oils and Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce sold
on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

15, ROYAL LANE, LONDON E.C. 4.

Cable Address: "Amexwire" London.

NOTICE.

G. F. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian, desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. F. R. and at
all Police Stations.The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before-the-war
prices—ALEXANDRA CAFE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used A.I.: A.R.G. P.M. Edition, Engineering, Light and Sound, E.M. Edition, Western Union and Wireless.

Dock, Owners, Ship, Builders, Marine and Electrical Engineers, Poles, Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIRS.

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	a. \$ 740.00.
Douglases.	b. \$ 123.00.
Indos (Def.)	sa. \$ 138.50.
China Sugars.	b. \$ 132.50.
K'loon Docks.	b. \$ 133.00.
Cements.	b. \$ 10.85.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Meers. Benjamin and Potts
advise us that the Langkat output
is as follows:—

Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	103	102	112	115	107	121	129	108	108	107	115	116	105	91	109	104	89	112	115	97	90	
Total to 21st inst.	2,255																					
Daily average	107.38																					

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN
ROUTE.

Some Hints for Travellers.

The International Sleeping Car Co., Official Agents of the Trans-Siberian Railway, give the following information which, if carried out, will avoid trouble to passengers:

Luggage.—Passengers are requested to carry nothing but clothes, and as few as possible of those. It is advisable to carry only hand luggage, and send heavy luggage in advance by steamer.

Customs.—Examinations.—Closed letters and parcels are strictly forbidden, and every passenger is requested to sign a declaration that he has none such. Paper with writing on it and letters of all kinds are usually torn up, even one's notes of personal expenses. War maps are regarded with suspicion. Photographs are often torn up. Books may be also confiscated.

These difficulties do not begin until after Petrograd, so that the wisest plan is to post from there all books, papers, photographs, etc., which are of value, and take through Finland only such as one is prepared to lose without inconvenience.

On entering Sweden (Haparanda), there is a strict search for tobacco, opium, and medicines. Only 10 cigars are allowed or tobacco in a pouch.

Passports.—Passports are examined with great frequency, but this need not mean any difficulty. Passengers are requested to make sure beforehand that their passport is absolutely in order. It is necessary that in vising the passport it should be stated that the owner is "Passing Through" Russia, not merely "entering" or "travelling" in that country.

The announcement that there must be a wait of ten days at Petrograd fortunately proves to be a false alarm. Passengers must, however, have their passports vised at Petrograd by the military authorities, a formality which may require 3 or 4 days, and it is advisable to have it done through one's Embassy.

Passengers are not advised to wait at Vladivostok but at Petrograd, where good hotels exist, and are requested to reserve rooms in advance.

Agents of the International Sleeping Car Company are found at Vladivostok and Petrograd, and will assist passengers on their way home.

NO TREATING.

The Descent of Woman.

Three soldiers, with the mud of the trenches on them, got out at a certain railway station. One was a corporal. They made their way to the refreshment-room, and the corporal cheerfully called for three bottles of stout, putting down the money. He was immediately told he could pay for his own, but not for his companions' drinks. "What for?" says he; "I'm their banker. I'm paying all expenses till we get home to the north." It was no use. He was told it was the law, and then he exclaimed: "Well, d— it; I wish I was back over there again if this is England."

A good many people are wondering if this is England—the England of the patriotic writers. Military law all understand, but that is law, and its operations are such that the need of them for the public safety is recognised by those who cheerfully put up with them. But the common people do not understand that they are helping the conduct of the war when they stand out of the way while their wives pay for their own drinks. There is something ludicrous and absurd at the sight of a married couple sitting down together at a table for a quiet drink together and the wife having personally to get up, go to the counter, push her way through the people, and call for her bottle of beer or stout or her glass of wine, as the case may be, and take it back to her table. Then the husband does the same. We are speaking of the ordinary and useful licensed house where there is "no orchestra" and there are no polished floors and white-shirted waiters—a house of the people, and such a house as the people will demand after the war, and will insist on being kept open for longer and more reasonable hours. A house that fills a legitimate want.

We know that the no-treating order of the Uncontrolled Board has been handed to the skies as having done a great deal of good. As a matter of fact, if its working is examined, if unprejudiced observation is made, it will be found to have done very much harm. The spectacle referred to of the man and wife, or the love and his lass, or, say, of a man and a couple of women friends, is of frequent occurrence. The people are made fools of. It is really a sad sight. As a matter of fact, the rule has degraded woman. It has accustomed those who never in their lives had "called" for their own glass to do so; it has habituated those who years ago would never have thought of such a thing to walk into licensed houses with all the freedom of men. Above all, women of all ages, who never went into a licensed house alone, now do so quite calmly, and are doing so in increasing numbers. Those who drank a little before, now do so the more. The "bad form" of the thing is gone. They are thought "no worse of" for doing so now. Formerly they would have been "talked about." The order has created new customers of the saloon bar and all bars. In a way the women feel perhaps that "everybody's doing it," and now what was once considered not quite respectable before does not matter.

It is a very serious matter. We have the fact that the "no-treating" Order has done immense harm in this way, and especially in the case of young women. Thousands of pleasant, good young women never before went into a house of the kind without a male escort. When the Order came in they, for a time, kept up their old reserve and obeyed that public opinion of their kind which set them down as a little "fast"—not wickedly—and "forward" if they went in alone. But when, after two or three visits and the experience of paying for their own, the not become customary, they soon did not hesitate to go in alone or with only a female friend or two. "Facilis descensus Avernus" indeed may be said of the result! To-day, with soldiers at our bars taking their necessary and useful beer, it can easily be imagined that the forcing of decent women to the counter has its elements of danger. The

THE CONSCIENTIOUS
OBJECTOR.

Views of Central Tribunal.

The Central Tribunal appointed to deal with appeals from decisions of local tribunals in the matter of service in the British Army has issued an explanation of the reasons guiding its decisions. In the course of the explanation the Central Tribunal deals with the cases (mainly of Socialists) who allege conscientious objections based, not on religious, but on moral grounds. The Tribunal says:—

"In some, the objection alleged is based on opposition to the present war; in others, on disapproval of the present organisation of society, which the man considers not worthy of defence, though he would fight in defence of a State organised in a way which he approves. These opinions, however genuine and strongly held, do not in the view of the Central Tribunal constitute conscientious objection within the meaning of the Military Service Act. In the majority of the remaining cases, the Central Tribunal are satisfied that the appellants have a genuine belief that the taking of human life in any circumstances is morally wrong, and the Central Tribunal hold that such an objection is properly met by exemption from combatant service. In some of these last cases the appellant has proved a genuine settled conscientious objection not only to the actual taking of life, but to everything which is designed directly to assist in the prosecution of the war. Such cases, where established, entitle the appellant, in the opinion of the Central Tribunal, to exemption from all forms of military service upon conditions as to performing work of national importance the terms of which will be found in cases decided by the Central Tribunal."

The Tribunal also states that the age of an applicant on conscientious grounds should be taken into consideration in deciding whether his objection is so deliberate and settled as entitle him to exemption. An objection by a man of enemy alien parentage to fighting in the present war is held not to be a conscientious objection within the meaning of the Military Service Act.

soldiers are good and loyal, the women are good, but the indiscriminate association under such conditions has its dangers.

It cannot be pretended that the No-Treating Order has stopped treating or that it ever will. The money is "passed" or there is a division of wealth made outside. It has not caused less drinking in the aggregate, and it has caused more drinking by women. Moreover, there is a good deal of class legislation about it. A good deal of one law for the rich and another for the poor. Those who can afford to live luxurious lives in the matter of food and drink, who patronise the hotel and the restaurant, can treat their women friends to the drinks they fancy by paying for a little food. The people have their houses, and have a right to them; they "grade" themselves, but these lower grades, who take all the drink they consume outside their homes or at least only send for their supper beer, cannot evade the law, as it were, by paying for a little luncheon and so on.

What the gentlemen of considerable ease and some wealth on the Board and in Parliament will not, or do not, realise is that a public-house is not low because it caters for the poor. The poor are rich in their own surroundings. In their working clothes they do not want to rub shoulders with broadcloth. But they have a right to their homes, and those homes are not low because they cater for their honest, hardworking clients in a humble way. Under the name of Progress the interference with the liberty of the wage-earners in their social amenities is tyranny. Your Radical moral reformer is an ascetic, but wears the lion skin of the democrat. And what is a democrat? A Kater—Globe.

FEAR FOR BAPAUME.

Germans Practically Digging New Trenches.

Writing in the Daily Chronicle, Mr. E. Ashmun-Bartlett says:—On the Somme, October 11.—The preparations for the French push south of the Somme, which I attempted to describe in my last article, materialised in a brilliant success yesterday over a front of some five kilometres (three miles), stretching from Berry-en-Santerre in the north to the Bois de Chaulnes in the south.

This advance greatly enlarged the perimeter of the semi-circle now held by the French south of the Somme, and Chaulnes is now threatened from the north. The ground over which the French advanced is very low-lying, and the soil is excellent for the construction of trenches.

The hamlet of Bervent was a strongly-fortified post, but was carried without much difficulty, thanks to the methodical artillery preparation of the last three days.

The captured positions are but the preliminary defences to a much stronger position behind, which stretches from the front of Bervent through the sugar factory and through the villages of Ablancourt and Pressoir to the town of Chaulnes.

All along this line the Germans have a "mass" of trenches and fortified posts, and may be expected to offer a desperate resistance. The French success is nevertheless substantial and has resulted in the capture of over 1,200 prisoners.

It is now the policy of the Germans to hold their front lines with as few men as possible, so as to minimise the effect of the concentrated artillery fire which precedes each attack. But the new tactics apparently avail them little for the positions thus held are easily rushed, a certain number of prisoners are made, and the boasted counter-attack which is supposed to drive out the Allied troops as soon as they have entered these thinly-held front lines invariably fails under certain fire.

In fact, except at those points where the ground is exceptionally favourable, where the cellars are excessively deep and strong, and where he has had months in which to dig—the enemy now seems incapable of stopping our infantry.

On the other hand, the process of taking all these lines of trenches and fortified hamlets is necessarily very slow, because after each attack a delay of several days must follow to enable the artillery to change their targets from aeroplane reconnaissance, and to smash up the new positions before the infantry are again sent forward.

But Joffre's famous phrase, "Let me alone! I will take care," is now being carried out to the letter. Along the huge Somme front the enemy is being everywhere nibbled and whereas in the early days our infantry often lost heavily, it is now the reverse, and heavy losses have become a rarity.

Indeed, it may be said that, except at certain bastions in the line, each new kilometre of ground won by the Allies costs us fewer men than it does the Germans thanks to the superiority of our artillery and infantry tactics.

Meanwhile the enemy is making frantic efforts to dig a fresh line of trenches and fortified villages for the defence of Bapaume, and he is employing large numbers of Russian prisoners to carry out the work—which is contrary to the accepted rules of war—and also the French civilian population.

A very significant order has been found issued by General von Below, who commands the 1st Army now on the Somme, and dated July 31, 1916. It shows how hard pressed the Germans are to replace the guns damaged or put out of action:—

"The General commanding the 1st Army draws attention to this fact that between July 20 and July 21 a very large number of field-guns and howitzers were put out of action, the greater part owing to explosions in the tubes. It is evident that the guns are not being looked after in the manner necessary after being subjected to so much use. As it is impossible to replace the guns in the same proportion as they are damaged, the General commanding the 1st Army must insist that better care is taken of an arm which is so absolutely essential in battle."

IN CHINA.

Future of British Trade.

While it would be futile at the present juncture to speculate as to the date of the termination of the war in Europe, it is of the highest importance that British merchants and manufacturers should keep a keen eye on the commercial and industrial problems that will arise on the conclusion of peace. This is particularly true of the great neutral market of China, which presents vast openings for the extension of its foreign trade.

The time for action is now; to wait until the war is over will be too late. There is no occasion to reiterate all that German traders achieved in China in pre-war days. Many of their methods were distasteful to British business men, and would never be imitated by them; but, on the other hand, there are other directions in which we might learn profitable lessons from our Teutonic competitors. It must be borne in mind that, in spite of the war, German activity has by no means ceased in China. On the contrary, a lively propaganda is being carried on there, not only by German traders themselves, but by the officials of the Legation at Peking and the various consular officers throughout the country. It is also said that, despite the blockade, German exports to some extent, at any rate, continue. Not only that, there is evidence that Germany, at the same time, is organizing herself carefully for crushing the trade of the Allies after the war. In these circumstances it behoves our own traders to take steps to mitigate the serious difficulties they will inevitably have to face. In other words, the time has arrived when British merchants at home and in China should seize the opportunity to put their houses in order.

A move in the right direction has been made by the formation of groups of manufacturers who have combined either to carry on the pioneering work in China in conjunction with the merchants, or to sell their own products direct to the Chinese. This move particularly applies to the engineering industry. But there are further measures which must be taken if British traders are to hold their own in the China market. It is agreed by those who have examined the situation on the spot that there is an absolute necessity for a closer co-operation between the manufacturer and merchant in the United Kingdom, based on mutual recognition of each other's aims and sphere of activity, so that efforts may be co-ordinated to the common end of securing the trade of the future. It is recommended that more should be done by our manufacturers in paying attention to the special requirements of the Chinese market as regards styles, qualities, designs, finish, and make-up. They should be prepared to work for the future, and not in every case to expect an immediate return. It is also suggested that they should render more assistance to the merchants in their efforts to develop the trade, as, for example, by the making of a share in the expense of costly organisation, the lending of the services of experts for pioneering purposes, the free distribution of well-drawn-up catalogues and advertising matter, and a much more generous scale of sampling than has been carried out in the past. Another essential for the expansion of our trade with China is greater financial facilities from our banks and finance houses for the purpose of financing deferred payments on large Chinese Government and private contracts for plant, machinery, and other supplies. In this respect, German traders have had a distinct advantage over their British rivals. It is possible that our Government and bankers, as the result of the war, may have somewhat modified their old frame of mind, but it is not the formation of the proposed British trade bank may, to some extent, meet the difficulty. In another direction, too, it now generally agreed that much good would result if our mercantile associations and chambers in China secured a

STATE DRUG FACTORY.

Large Saving by the French Government.

Paris, October 18.—Early in the war the French Government decided to organise the State manufacture of drugs and pharmaceutical products needed for the army. The enterprise has proved to be an immense success, and has resulted in a substantial saving of money, in view of the increase in the market price of all chemical products.

The State Pharmacy, which is located in Paris, with branch establishments at Marseilles and Nantes, produces 55 tons per day. Between August 2, 1914, and September 3, 1915, it furnished the army with 1,373,000 tubes of serum, to mention only one among a hundred medical necessities which it supplies to the French Allied armies.

It is declared that the State, by manufacturing its own drugs instead of buying them at ruling prices, has saved the nation already a sum of \$480,000.

DAY BY DAY.

Alleged Unlawful Society.

The case was continued at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Haselard, in which 14 men stand charged with being members of an unlawful society and one man with being the manager of the said society at Yaumati. Mr. Gardiner defended and Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted. Further evidence was taken and the case was again adjourned.

Victoria Theatre.

There was a good attendance at the Victoria Theatre last night when a new programme was put on. This contained, among other things, an exceptionally good three-part war picture: "The Defence of Verdun." The film occupied almost all the first half of the programme and was watched with the keenest interest by all. In the second half a beautiful little two-part French play was screened: "The Sin of Jeannine" the interest of which hangs round the war.

Delay on Telegrams.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announces that there is at present heavy delay on telegrams exchanged with the United Kingdom and North Europe, via Eastern, owing to several cable interruptions, and this necessitates passing some of the "deferred" telegrams by means of the postal service between London and Gibraltar. While this congestion lasts it would be well if the despatch of unimportant telegrams to the United Kingdom, &c., were avoided.

"Some" Name.

A woman witness at the Police Court this morning was asked her name and replied "Kan I" (signifying 9-2). Asked again by an astonished interpreter she repeated it and in response to a request as to how her name was so peculiar, explained that when she was employed as a "daughter" there were eight other "daughters" in the house and to distinguish between them they were given names in numbers. She was the second daughter of her father and the ninth daughter of the house and so was given the name "9-2" ("Kan I"). This she had retained ever since.

and its people, their language, traits of character, business methods, and mode of life. There are now facilities in this country for learning Chinese, and the groundwork thus obtained might be extended by further study in China. Briefly, in the words of an official who has spent some time in investigating conditions and prospects of British trade in that country, what is required is the adoption of a marketing organisation which will be in a position to meet increased competition at the end of the war, close co-operation with the Chinese, whether as employees or as clients, a wider outlook on trade, in the realisation that commercial activity is the great undeveloped hinterland is going to play a more important role than ever before, and steady, patient, painstaking effort.—London and Times Express.

MORE SHELLS AND
STILL MORE!

M. Albert Thomas on the Task Ahead.

Paris, Oct. 10.—In a preface published in the *Grande Revue*, written by M. Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, to a translation into French of Mr. Lloyd George's speeches, the writer says:—

"The speeches of Mr. Lloyd George recall all the difficulties he had to overcome. History will relate how admirable was his organising work as Minister of Munitions, but his essential merit was that he spoke the whole truth without fear, even at the risk of letting loose panic by announcing the overwhelming superiority of the enemy in every kind of war material, and without fear of possible disappointments, by looking in the face the enormous dimensions of the task which yet had to be accomplished."

"He made people recognise that in such a war as this it was necessary to mobilise all the gigantic resources of British industry still dispersed or immobile, and his daring imagination accomplished that task. But the important fact is that in Great Britain as well as in France the conviction continues to dominate all hearts that, however great may be the industrial effort in the war, it will always be insufficient."

"Possibly to-day the Allies' production is greater than that of the Central Empires, but we have not yet completed our duty, and we cannot and ought not to be satisfied or optimistic. The formidable German industries have not gone to sleep, and, faced by a growing deficiency of effectives, Germany will not fail to attempt to supply by new war material her decreasing strength in men."

"Germany, who knows that it is a question of life or death for her, will cast into the furnace all the resources of strength she still possesses. Until victory is secured, and in order to obtain victory, it will be necessary to compete with Germany in initiative and invention."

"But should Germany make no fresh effort, even then it would be necessary to increase our production of munitions. Every shell manufactured saves the life of a soldier, and every pause in the production of munitions of war would be criminal."

M. Thomas concludes as follows: "It is comforting to feel, in reading Mr. Lloyd George's that, in spite of the difference of temperament and of age-old traditions, the same thought, the same love of justice, and the same desire for peace based on the respect of law, inspire the two great democratic nations of the West."

"Let us not fail to keep in our mind, in spite of twenty-six months of fatigue, that high and noble ideal. It is by that ideal that the men who have charge of nations overcome the glorious obstacles to victory."—Renter.

DISABLED IN THE WAR.

Treasury Scheme for Men's Return to Civil Life.

Giving evidence at the House of Commons before the National Health Insurance Commission, Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., said he understood that a scheme had been placed before the Treasury on the question of putting the disabled soldier in a fit state to go again into civil life, but, like all Treasury matters, it was taking some time. What must be got must, however, be got now, or there would be greater difficulty in getting it later.

It was a matter of very urgent necessity that the War Office should make a clear statement as to future provisions for disabled soldiers.

It was also necessary, Mr. Hogge added, that the Treasury should make a statement as to the monetary provisions which would be made for the same purpose. "Unless satisfactory answers were given to these questions, a great burden would be cast on the Insurance Commission, as it would be throwing upon them a problem which was not originally provided for them."

NOTICE.

NATIONAL MISSION OF REPENTANCE & HOPE

Services
and
Meetings
for
Bishop
Norris.
MEN,
WOMEN
and
CHILDREN

December
2nd to 10th,
1916.

DEC. 2nd to 10th, 1916.

GERMAN WARNING TO TROOPS.

"Output of Cannon is Gravely
Compromised."

Paris, October 18.—The German
Command finds great difficulty
in reconciling itself to the loss of
Sailly Saillies, the importance of
which I indicated yesterday.

An attempt to recover the part
of the village on the west of the
Bepume road momentarily suc-
ceeded yesterday morning in the
occupation of a new block of
ruined buildings that had been
reized by the French between
the church and the central cross-
roads. Our Allies, however,
almost immediately retook the
position, and during last night
they repelled three further at-
tacks. The eastern part of the
village is now being battered to
pieces by the French guns.

Early this morning a German
attack south of the Somme, near
Benny, was similarly broken. The
enemy has lost heavily in these
affairs, and the continuation of the
general bombardment seems to be
causing him great nervousness.

Even further German army
orders insisting on economy of
material have been found. The
first, issued from the St. 8 Head-
quarters of the von Gallwitz army
group and dated August 1,
says that a fatal number
of accidental explosions in
gun tubes had been reported, and
that if this bombing did not cease
there would soon be "a sensible
diminution of our artillery power."

The second order was addressed
to von Below's army on August
9. Despite repeated observations,
it said, these accidents, especially
in field guns and light mortars,
had not diminished as they should
have done. "The replacement of
cannon put out of use is now
gravely compromised. The
Minister of War has stated that
an increase of the supply of
cannon tubes is no longer possi-
ble."—Daily Chronicle.

PUBLIC AUCTION. GEO. P. LAMMERT, AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Li-
quidators of the Nord Deutscher
Lloyd to sell by Public Auction
on

SATURDAY, the 25th Novem-
ber, 1916,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Du'ell
Street,

A Large Quantity of Linen
Comprising—

Table Cloths, Napkins, Bed-
sheets, Pillow Slips, Counter-
panes, Towels, Dusters, etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the
24th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

By Order of the Mortgagees,
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH
have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction

ON THURSDAY,

The 23rd day of November,
1916,

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The following valuable Lease-
hold Property situate at Mong
Kok Tsui in the Dependency of
Kowloon and Colony of Hong-
kong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of
ground situate at Mong Kok Tsui in the Dependency of
Kowloon and Colony of Hong-
kong, and registered in the
Land Office as Kowloon Inland
Lot No. 936, abutting on the
North side thereof on Kowloon
Inland Lot No. 937 and measuring
thereon 30 feet or thereabouts,
and on the South side thereof
on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 935
and measuring thereon 30 feet
or thereabouts, and on the East
side thereof on a public road
unnamed and measuring thereon
34 feet or thereabouts, and on
the West side thereof on a public
lane, and measuring thereon 34
feet or thereabouts containing a
total area of 1,020 square feet
of thereabouts. TOGETHER with
the messuages and premises
thereon known as Nos. 2 and 3
of the unnamed public road
aforesaid (at the back of Nos.
488 to 530 Shanghai Street,
Mong Kok Tsui aforesaid) and
with all rights easements and
appurtenances thereto belonging.

The property is held for the
unexpired residue of a term of 75
years commencing from the 30th
day of March, 1899 created there-
in by a Crown Lease dated the
31st day of October, 1913, and
made between His Majesty King
George V. of the one part and
one Lu Lok Shan of the other
part subject to the payment of
the annual Crown Rent of \$350
and the performance and ob-
servance of the covenants and
conditions contained in the said
Crown Lease.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale,
Apply to:—
GEO. K. HALL BRUTON,
York Building Chater Road,
Hongkong.
Solicitor for the Mortgagees,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

A KNIFE THRUST

would be welcome to many compared
with the vicious shooting, stabbing pains
of Sciatica.

Yet there are men who have not
heard about
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
and the miraculous relief it brings to the
tormented sciatic nerves. Just rub a
little in where the pain is and the pain is
gone.

Think of it—rest, comfort and security
again all day long and all night long.
Sciatica is not a disease, it is a
message to the nerves. LITTLE'S
ORIENTAL BALM.

Sold at 25c per tin. 12 tin (6 months)
and 24 tin (1 year) supply. Sold by
all chemists, druggists, and
grocers.

Field at 25c per tin. 12 tin (6 months)
and 24 tin (1 year) supply. Sold by
all chemists, druggists, and
grocers.

Field at 25c per tin. 12 tin (6 months)
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and 24 tin (1 year) supply. Sold by
all chemists, druggists, and
grocers.

POST OFFICE.

The Public are informed that the
Christmas Mail VIA SIBERIA to the
United Kingdom and Continent beyond
will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m.
to-morrow.
This Mail is due to arrive in London on
or about the 24th December.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape
D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station—
AMAZON YOKOHAMA M.
ARAKAN

MAILS DUE.

Shanghai (London 27th Oct. via Siberia)
Per YUCOW, 23rd Nov.
Europe (English Mail)—P. F. NANKIN,
24th Nov.

MAILS CLOSE

TO-MORROW.

Hoihow & Bangkok—Per FOOLER, 23rd
Nov. 8 a.m.
Uthala & India via Calcutta—Per EOP-
SANG, 23rd Nov. 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—
Per TOSA MARU, 23rd Nov.
11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe
(Europe via Siberia)—Per SHINKAI, 23rd
Nov. Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 2 p.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 27th Nov.]

FRIDAY, 24th November.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-
KONG, 24th Nov. 11 a.m.
Straits, Burmah, India via Calcutta—
Per GREGORY APCAR, 24th
Nov. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 25th November.

Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAI-
FONG, 25th Nov. 9 a.m.
Japan via Moji—Per CHITO MARU,
25th Nov. 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—
Per SHIRAI, 25th Nov.
11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 25th
Nov. 2 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 25th
Nov. 5 p.m.
Welshai & Tientsin—Per CHEONG-
SHING, 25th Nov. 5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & N. China—Per
CHOESANG, 25th Nov. 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 27th November.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—
Per MISHIMA M., 27th Nov.
9 a.m.
Tientsin—Per KUEICHO, 27th Nov.
3 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji—
Per NANKIN, 27th Nov. Re-
gistration 2.15 p.m. Letters
3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 28th November.

Swatow—Per HAITAN, 28th Nov. 10 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per LUCHOW,
28th Nov. Registration 2.15
a.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 2nd Dec.]
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 28th Nov.
3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 30th November.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Yokohama, Vancouver,
United States, Central & South
America & United Kingdom via
Canada (Europe via Siberia)—
Per EMPRESS OF ASIA,
30th Nov. Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 2nd Dec.]

Japan via Moji, Victoria &
Tacoma—Per TACOMA M.,
31st Nov. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—(Europe
via Siberia)—Per SHAI-
TUNG, 30th Nov. Registration
2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 4th Dec.]

FRIDAY, 1st December.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aus-
tralia, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The
cable mail will be closed at
5 p.m. on Friday, 1st Dec.)
Per SHAI-TUNG, 1st Dec. 1 p.m.
Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kuwan, Br., aa. 4265, Bradley, 21st Nov.
—Singapore, 17th Nov. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.

Tosa M., Jap., aa. 3582, Sakam, 21st
Nov.—Singapore, 17th Nov. Gen.—
N. Y. K.

Yuenang, Br., aa. 1137, Mearns, 21st
Nov.—Maula, 18th Nov. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.

Anhui, Br., aa. 1333, Redy, 22nd Nov.—
Singapore, 19th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Haiphong, Br., aa. 1270, Erasm, 22nd Nov.—
Swatow, 21st Nov. Gen.—D. L.
& C.

DEPARTED.

Nov. 20.

Choyang for Canton
Taisho M. for Dairen

Nov. 21.

Hoihow for Sa'gon
Kamata M. for Bangkok
Besse's Dollar for Vancouver
Yai M. for Chongwang
Kalgas for Sa'gon

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nov. 21.

Hinsang for Sandakan
Saku M. for Anping via Swatow
Yakiko M. for W'mau
Taisora for K. C. Wan via Macao
Amesons for Yokohama via Shanghai
Ningshow for Yokohama via Shanghai
Cheking for Shanghai

Nov. 22.

Yokohama M. for Sa'gon via Shanghai
Hongkong for Haiphong via Hoihow
Arakas for Batavia via Manila
Chinshu for Hoihow via Manila
Chipsen for Shanghai
Hoihow for Shanghai via Amoy
Cheonghing for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per aa. KUTSANG, from Calcutta, on
Nov. 21.
Arcull Dr. Manley Rev W G
Ch. xos A. and Mrs
Damon Mr H M & Ritchie D
Mrs
Egdon L Van White H G

Per aa. YUENSANG, from Manila, on
Nov. 21.
Barker Chan Kwong
Barker Mi- Cheon
Chan Kin-lam Miss Wagner

Per aa. ANHUI, from Shanghai, on
Nov. 22.
Berowski Jovulet Dr
Blair Dr Macoun
Delabisi Maxwell
Etienney Ringhorn Mrs
Fournier Wong

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per aa. YOKOHAMA MARU, sailed
from Hongkong, for Seattle etc., on
Nov. 22.
Damon Mr & Mrs Leewards
Feldstein S. Mendis Rev & Mrs
Kearan Mr & Mrs Okumura S
Kui's Mr & Mrs Virens Dr J G O
Kawada T. Wagner

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

ASAHI

(SUN-BRAND) BEER

SOLE AGENTS:
ITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
Telephone Nos. 155, 230.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by George Wilkin
at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Press, No. 11, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.45—No returns from
Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased moderately
over N.E. China and slightly over the
Philippines. It has decreased slightly
over Indo-China and is nearly stationary
elsewhere.

The anticyclone over China has streng-
thened slightly.
Fresh m: r: s: is indicated along the
coast of China, and over the N. China
Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 1911 inches,
against an average of 17.71 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

Direction. Force. Wind. Weather.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock... N.E. wind, fresh; sea.

2 Formosa Channel... N.E. wind, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lanchow... as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan... as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
November 22, a.m.

Station. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Wind. Weather.

Vostock 6a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Namuro 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Hakodate 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Kobe 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Yokohama 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Shanghai 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Amoy 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Swatow 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Taihou 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Takau 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Manila 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Peking 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

London 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Paris 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Bombay 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Calcutta 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Madras 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Rangoon 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Singapore 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Batavia 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Sourabaya 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Manila 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Peking 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

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Manila 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Peking 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

London 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

Paris 5a 30.11 61 60 sw 2 m

ENTERTAINMENTS.

KISMET.

IN AID OF:
STAR & CARTER FUND.
GALA NIGHT, DECEMBER 18th
SECOND NIGHT, DECEMBER 19th
THIRD NIGHT, DECEMBER 20th
MATINEE, DECEMBER 20th

NEW MUSIC, SPECIALLY
COMPOSED.

KEEP THE DATE OPEN.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
ADVANCE, DECEMBER 1st & 2nd
GENERAL, DECEMBER 4th

KISMET.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.

The Great Official War Picture.

"DEFENCE OF VERDUN."

IN 3 REELS.

"THE SIN OF JEANNINE." (In 3 Parts).

A POWERFUL PLAY.

Interesting: "Physical Education."
Comics: "Pokes and Job."
"Ups and Downs."

BOOKING AT ANDERSONS.

BIJOU THEATRE.

22nd, 23rd and 24th November.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

17th, 18th and 19th Episodes.

Also
Keystone Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing WEDNESDAY November, 22, 1916.

17th, 18th and 19th EPISODES

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

Look out for:—SATURDAY November 25.

SHOWING ANOTHER GRAND SERIAL FILM.
"DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

NOTICE.

BOLL AND DUNLOP'S

SCHIEDM GIN.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE. ESTABLISHED 1821.



THE CINQUE-POINTE SYSTEM
US ALWAYS WINNING
BOLL AND DUNLOP'S